



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 41] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अक्टूबर 14, 1978 (अश्विन 22, 1900)  
No. 41] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1978 (ASVINA 22, 1900)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## भाग III—खण्ड 2

### PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE  
PATENTS AND DESIGNS  
Calcutta, the 14th October 1978

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD  
OFFICE

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed  
under Section 135 of the Act.

7th September, 1978.

979/Cal/78. Rasa Trading Co. Ltd. Method for granulating  
blast furnace slag with water.

980/Cal/78. A Price & E.A. Price. Fly-tying vise.

8th September, 1978.

981/Cal/78. L. L. Augspurger. Improvements in reproduc-  
tion process cellular bodies. [Divisional date  
November 4, 1976]

982/Cal/78. Macgregor International S.A. Door operation  
device.

983/Cal/78. Automotive Products Limited. Hydraulic master  
cylinder. (September 10, 1977).

984/Cal/78. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. Improvements in  
or relating to frequency multiplex telecommuni-  
cating systems. (May 11, 1978).

985/Cal/78. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. Improvements in  
or relating to telecommunications transmission  
systems. (May 24, 1978).

986/Cal/78. Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd. Method of controlling  
steel making process under atmospheric pressure.

987/Cal/78. Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd. Method of controlling  
steel making process under reduced pressures.

988/Cal/78. National Research Development Corporation  
Semiconductor devices. (September 8, 1977).

989/Cal/78. DSO "Cherna Metallurgia". Automatic device  
for the application of a protective coating on to  
graphite electrodes.

990/Cal/78. Bechtel International Corporation. Back pres-  
sure system for slurry pipeline.  
11th September, 1978.

991/Cal/78. Weka-Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H. Banding  
machine, in particular for banding bundles of  
bank notes.

992/Cal/78. James W. Gardner Enterprises, Inc. Process  
for making hydrated peanut products and products  
made thereby.

993/Cal/78. BASF Aktiengesellschaft. Polycyclic nitrogen-  
ous compounds.

994/Cal/78. Dr. Manmathanath Sarkar. Improvements in  
or relating to electric lighting unit having reflec-  
tor.

12th September, 1978.

995/Cal/78. Hoesch Werke Aktiengesellschaft. Method of  
and device for producing multi-layer pipes.

996/Cal/78. Lucas Industries Limited. Vehicle lamp wiper.  
(September 20, 1977).

997/Cal/78. AB Svenska Maskinverken. Method and device  
for automatically cleaning the air nozzles in a  
waste combustion furnace.

998/Cal/78. Savio & C. S.P.A. A device for controlling the  
tension of yarn unwinding from a yarn support-  
ing body.

999/Cal/78. Radheshyam Pandey. Construction of econom-  
ical anchored retaining walls.  
13th September, 1978.

1000/Cal/78. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Aktien-  
gesellschaft. Motor truck typically a large capacity  
vehicle of tractor-semi-trailer combination.

- 1001/Cal/78. Metal Box Limited. Containers. (September 13, 1977).
- 1002/Cal/78. Laszlo Paszner & Pei-Ching Chang. Organosolv delignification and saccharification process lignocellulosic plant materials.
- 1003/Cal/78. Combustion Engineering, Inc. Slide gate dampers.
- 1004/Cal/78. Atlantic Richfield Company. Process for the preparation of diphenylmethane mono and dicarbamates and polymethylene polyphenyl carleamates by the acid rearrangement of an (alkoxy-carbonyl phenylaminomethylphenyl compound.
- 1005/Cal/78. GAF Corporation. Process of preparing 2-haloalkyl-2, 2-dihydroxy-2, 2-dihydro-1, 3, 4, 2-dioxazaphospholidiniumlydes and polymers thereof.

## ALTERATION OF DATE

145443  
2121/Cal/76  
Ante-dated to April 28, 1975.  
145444.  
2122/Cal/76  
Ante-dated to April 28, 1975.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in the opposing the grant of patents of any of the application concerned may at any time within four months of the date of this issue or on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months given notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each application, on the prescribed form 15 of each opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 35 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

"The classifications given below in respect of each specification are according to Indian Classification and International Classification".

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India, Book Depot 8, Kiran Shankar Ray Road, Calcutta in due Course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2/- (Postage extra is sent out of India) Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with the photo copies of the drawings, if any can be supplied by the Patent Office Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that Office.

CLASS 10F & 72-D. 145434  
Int. Cl.-F02k 9/00, 11/00.

## METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ROCKET COMBUSTION CHAMBER OR THRUST NOZZLES.

*Applicant*: MESSERSCHMITT-BOLKOW-BLOHM GESSELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, OF 8000 MUNCHEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

*Inventors*: KEINZ KREBS, (2) ALBERT SEIDEL, (3) HELMUTH DEDERRA, (4) GUNTHER PULKERT & HANS-PETER BERG.

Application No. 1217/Cal/75 filed June 19, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 7 Claims.

A method for the production of rocket combustion chambers, thrust nozzles or similar parts which are subject to liquid cooling and which comprises inner and outer walls with channels for passage of liquid therebetween, which method comprises.

- forming appropriately profiled metal plates by bending into general conical shaped inner and outer casing parts, and welding along the seams,
- shaping the casing parts in a forming tool to the required final dimensions,
- forming or providing channels for passage of cooling liquid around the outer surface of the inner casing part, and
- locating the outer casing over the inner casing and securing same thereto.

CLASS 29-C & D & 206E.

145435.

Int. Cl.-G06f 15/46, B21d 39/00.

## APPARATUS FOR TRACKING A PREDETERMINED REFERENCE POINT ON A STRIP MATERIAL TRAVELLING THROUGH A PROCESS.

*Applicant*: GERALD JOSEPH READAL, JOHN RICHARD TISKUS & WILLIAM JOHN TOMCANIN.

Application No. 1374/Cal/75 filed July 15, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 3 Claims.

Apparatus for tracking a predetermined reference point on a strip material travelling through an entry section, an entry loop, a process section, an exit loop, and an exit section of a process line, comprising first means generating pulses corresponding to predetermined increments of strip movement through an entry section of said process line; an entry section counter coupled to said first pulse generating means for storing said entry section increment pulses; an entry loop counter coupled to said first pulse generating means for storing said entry section increment pulses, the contents of said entry loop counter being incremented by each entry section increment pulse; second means generating pulses corresponding to predetermined increments of strip movement through said process section of said process line; first and second process section counters coupled to said second pulse generating means for storing said process section increment pulses, said second pulse generating means being coupled to said entry loop counter, the contents of said entry loop counter being decremented by each process section increment pulse; calibrating means coupled to said entry loop counter for replacing the contents of said entry loop counter with a calibrated count representing a known strip length; means coupled to said calibrating means for triggering said calibrating means to replace said entry loop counter contents with said calibrated count when a known length of strip is in said entry loop means coupling said entry loop counter to said first process section counter to add the contents of said entry loop counter to the contents of said first process section counter; means coupling said entry loop counter to second process section counter to add said calibrated count in said entry loop counter to the contents of the contents of said second process section counter; an exit loop counter coupled to said second pulse generating means for storing said exit section increment pulses; the contents of said exit loop counter being incremented by each process section increment pulse third means generating pulses corresponding to predetermined increments of strip movement through said exit section of said process line; first and second exit section counters coupled to said third pulse generating means for storing said exit section increment pulses said third pulse generating means being coupled to said exit loop counter the contents of said exit loop counter being decremented by each exit section increment pulse; second calibrating means coupled to said exit loop counter for replacing the contents of said exit loop counter with a second calibrated count representing a known strip length; means coupled to said second calibrating means for triggering said second calibrating means to replace said exit loop counter content with said second calibrated count when a known length of strip is in said exit loop means coupling said exit loop counter to said first exit section counter to add said section calibrated count in said exit loop counter to the contents of said second exit section counter

**A PROCESS OF TREATING ELECTROLYTIC SPECIES IN SOLUTION, AN ELECTRODE THEREFOR AND AN ELECTROCHEMICAL REACTOR CONTAINING SUCH ELECTRODES.**

*Applicant* : 308489 ONTARIO LIMITED, OF 85 RICHMOND STREET, WEST TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

*Inventors* : BERNARD FLEET & SANKAR DAS GUPTA.

Application No. 1494/Cal/75 filed July 29, 1975.

Convention date August 7, 1974(34770/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 29 Claims.

A process for treating electrolytic species in solution causing the solution to flow through a working electrode made up of a multiplicity of electrically conducting filaments arranged so that along its length each filament contacts and recontacts adjacent filaments in the two other dimensions, whereby the flow follows a serpentine path through the electrode with respect to the solution so that at any position in the path the solution is subjected to a substantially constant electrode potential applied through the electrically continuous filaments to discharge the desired electrolytic species.

CLASS 127B. 145437.

Int. Cl.-F16c 3/00.

**CRANK SHAFTS AND METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURE THEREOF.**

*Applicant* : MASCHINENFABRIK AUGSBURG-NURNBERG AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF 101, KATZWANG-ER STRASSE, D85 NURNBERG, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

*Inventor* : KARL MAYER.

Application No. 1527/Cal/75 filed August 4, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 12 Claims.

A crankshaft formed from separate pieces each having a bearing portion which forms part of a main or crank pin journal and which terminates in an end face; wherein some of these pieces are web pieces each having a respective web of the crank shaft integrally formed therein; wherein said web pieces are provided with passageways for journal lubricating fluid; wherein at least one of said journals comprises two of said bearing portions welded together end face to end face; wherein each journal incorporates centring means in the form of an axially disposed socket in each end face and a single centring pin located in these sockets; wherein each journal has an annular oil duct defined between the end faces in communication with the passageway or passageways; and wherein said welded together end faces are formed to provide an annular recess around the oil duct to accommodate weld flash created internally of the journal by the welding of the end faces together.

CLASS 24E. 145438.

Int. Cl.-B60t 1/00.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN DISCS FOR BRAKES.**

*Applicant* : GIRLING LIMITED, OF KINGS ROAD, TYSELEY, BIRMINGHAM 11, ENGLAND.

*Inventors* : ANTHONY WILLIAM HARRISON.

Application No. 1797/Cal/75 filed September 19, 1975.

Convention date October 2, 1974(42701/74) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 12 Claims.

A disc brake comprising a central plate adapted to be mounted on a rotatable part two separate braking portions, located one on each side of the central plate and each comprising a continuous annulus providing a radial braking surface on its outer side and having at its inner side angularly spaced axially extending vanes of which the free ends

abut against the central plate, clamping means for holding the free ends of the vanes against and in engagement with the central plate, the clamping means having a certain amount of resilience of for resiliently urging the braking portions tightly against the central plate, and coupling means for transmitting torque from the braking portions to the central plate and for maintaining the braking portions concentric with the central plate, the coupling means being separate from the central plate and the braking portions.

CLASS 40F. 145439.

Int. Cl.-C22b 5/12.

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR GASEOUS REDUCTION OF METAL ORES.**

*Applicant* : FIERRO ESPONJA S.A. OF AVENIDA LOS ANGELES AL ORIENTE, MONTERREY, N.L. REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

*Inventors* : PATRICK WILLIAM MACKAY.

Application No. 1892/Cal/75 filed October 1, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 19 Claims.

Apparatus for the batchwise gaseous reduction of metal oxides of iron, copper, nickel or tin to the respective metals of the type in which separate bodies of metal-bearing material are simultaneously treated in a plurality of reactors including a cooling reactor and at least one reduction reactor, said system being of the type in which a cool reducing gas composed largely of carbon monoxide and hydrogen from a source of such gas is heated and passed through the reduction reactor or reactors and is also used to cool the metal bearing materials in the cooling reactors of said system characterized by a gas recirculating conduit connected at its ends to said cooling reactor to form a gas flow loop, said gas recirculating conduit containing cooling means for cooling the gas flowing therethrough and pump means for circulating gas through said loop, a gas supply conduit for conducting gas from said source to said loop, a gas withdrawal conduit for conducting gas from said loop to said reduction reactor, said withdrawal conduit containing a heater for heating the gas before it enters the reduction reactor, a gas disposal conduit effectively connected to said loop for venting gas from said system and a gas transfer conduit directly connecting said supply and withdrawal conduits to maintain the pressures therein substantially the same.

CLASS 90-I & 144A. 145440.

Int. Cl.-C03c 25/02.

**IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO COATED GLASS FIBRES INTENDED FOR USE AS REINFORCEMENT IN CEMENTITIOUS PRODUCTS.**

*Applicant* : PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED, OF PRESCOT ROAD, ST. HELENS, MERSEYSIDE WA10, 3TT, ENGLAND.

*Inventors* : DAVID RELPH COCKRAM.

Application No. 1206/Cal/76 filed July 7, 1976.

Convention date July 24, 1975(31016/75) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 16 Claims.

Glass fibres intended for use as reinforcement in cementitious products, said fibres being coated with a composition comprising at least one dihydroxy-benzoic acid as a protective material to reduce deterioration of the glass fibres when incorporated in such cementitious products.

CLASS 63-I. 145441

Int. Cl.-H07k 49/00.

**ELECTROMAGNETIC CLUTCH.**

*Applicant* : EXPERIMENTALNY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKY INSTITUT METALLOREZHUSCHIKH STANKOV, 5 DONSKOI PROEZZ, 21b, MOSCOW, USSR.

**Inventors :** OLEG NIKOLAWVICH TATUR, (2) VIKTOR PETROVICH ZHED, (3) GRIGORY MAXOVICH FLIDLIDER, (4) GENNADY SERGEEVICH DZHAVAKHOV.

Application No. 1247/Cal/76 filed July 12, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

An electromagnetic clutch with mechanical coupling, comprising a supporting ferromagnetic hub, on the toothed rim of which there is mounted a package of friction magneto-conducting discs, on one side of which there is arranged an armature, whereas on the other side of said discs there is a housing fitted on said supporting hub characterized in that between the outer surface of the tail portion of the supporting ferromagnetic hub and the surrounding internal surface of the housing there is provided an air gap, the housing being secured to the hub by means of a non-magnetic edge weld joint.

CLASS 136-A.

145442.

Int. Cl.-B28b 13/00.

MOULDING APPARATUS.

**Applicant :** HANFORD BOOT RESEARCH PTY. LTD. OF 17 BRIDGE STREET, PYMBLE, NEW SOUTH WALES, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

**Inventors :** PHILLIP HANFORD BOOT.

Application No. 1643/Cal/76 filed September 7, 1976.

Convention date September 22, 1975(PC3261/76) Australia.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims.

Moulding apparatus for moulding a thin walled concrete room sized module comprising a mould having a mould cavity for forming said module, a conduit for introducing a concrete slurry into the mould cavity, said mould including a sheet of flexible elastomeric pressure sensitive dewatering membrane extending over a major part of the area of the mould cavity, a plurality of normally closed slit means arranged at intervals over said sheet and extending from one face of the sheet to the opposite face, said slit means opening only on the application of pressure of at least a predetermined magnitude to concrete slurry which at least substantially fills said mould cavity to pass water in the concrete slurry out of the mould cavity through said sheet at a significant rate while preventing the passage of substantial amounts of concrete particles in said slurry through said sheet.

CLASS 32F.b.

145443.

Int. Cl. C07d 99/14, 99/29.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING NOVEL PENICILLINS AND CEPHALOSPORINS.

**Applicant :** TOYAMA CHEMICAL CO. Ltd., OF 1-18, KOYABACHO, NIHONBASHI, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

**Inventors :** ISAMU SAIKAWA, (2) SHUNTARO TAKANO, (3) CHOSAKU YOSHIDA, (4) OKUTA TAKASHIMA, (5) KAISHU MOMONOI, (6) SELETSU KURODA, (7) MIWAKO KOMATSU, (8) TAKASHI YASUDA & YUTAKA KODAMA.

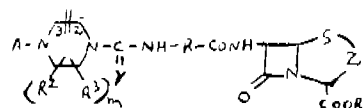
Application No. 2121/Cal/76 filed November 27, 1976.

Division of Application No. 852/Cal/75 filed April 28, 1975.

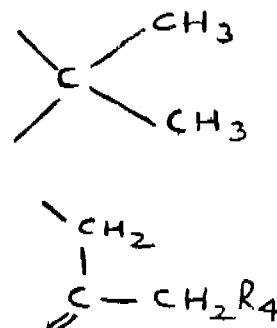
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

30 Claims.

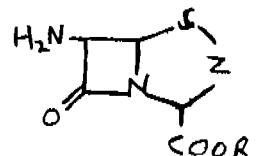
A process for producing a compound of the general formula 1.



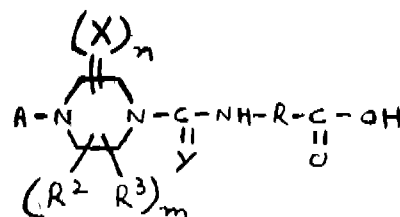
wherein R represents an amino acid residue such as hereinbefore described, R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a blocking group or a salt-forming cation; n represents 1 or 2; nX's which may be the same or different, represent individually an oxygen or sulfur atom, and are linked in any combination at the 2-, 3- and 5-positions of the piperazine ring m represents 4-n; each pair of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are linked to the same carbon atoms, and m pairs of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, which may be the same or different, represent individually a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a carboxyl group, or an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, acyl, aralkyl, alkoxy-carbonylalkyl, acyloxyalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxy-carbonyl, cycloalkyloxy-carbonyl, aralkoxy-carbonyl, aryloxy-carbonyl, amino or carbamoyl group any pair of R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> together with a common carbon atom may form a cycloalkyl ring; A represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, a cyano group, or an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkadienyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkadienyl, aryl, acyl, aralkyl, acyloxyalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyloxy, aryloxy, alkoxy-carbonyl, cycloalkyloxy-carbonyl, aryloxy-carbonyl, aralkoxy-carbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, cycloalkyl-sulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, acylcarbamoyl, acylthiocarbamoyl, alkylsulfonylcarbamoyl, arylsulfonylcarbamoyl, alkylsulfonylthioalkyl, alkoxythiocarbonylthioalkyl, amino or heterocyclic group as hereinbefore defined Y represents an oxygen or sulfur atom; and Z represents the group of formula VIII or IX.



where R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom a hydroxy group, acyano group, an azide group, or an organic group linked through O, N or S which comprises reacting a compound of the general formula II.



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and are as defined above, with a compound of the general formula III.



wherein A, X, Y, R, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, m and n are as defined above, in the presence of a base selected from the group consisting of alkali hydroxides, alkali hydrogencarbonates, alkali carbonates, alkali acetates, triethylamine, tributylamine, lutidine, colidine, dicyclohexylamine and diethylamine, and in the presence of a dehydrating condensing agent selected from the group consisting of N, N-dicyclohexyl carbodumide, N-cyclohexyl N-morpholinoethyl carbodumide, n, N-diethyl carbodumide, N, N-carbonyl di(2-methylimidazole), a trialkyl ester of phosphorus acid, ethyl ester of polyphosphoric acid, phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus trichloride, 2-chloro-1, 3, 2-dioxaphospholane and oxazolyl chloride, at a temperature of -60° to +80°C.

CLASS 32F.b

145444

Int Cl G07d 99/14, 99/24

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING NOVEL CEPHALOSPORINS

*Applicant* TOYAMA CHEMICAL CO. LTD, OF 1-18, KAYABACHO, NIHONBASHI, CHUO KU, TOKYO, JAPAN

*Inventors* ISAMU SAIKAWA, (2) SHUNTARO TAKANO, (3) CHOSAKU YOSHIDA, (4) OKUTA TAKAHIMA, (5) KAIISHU MOMONOI, (6) SEIETSU KURODA, (7) MIWAKO KOMATSU, (8) TAKASHI YASUDA & YUJIKA KODAMA

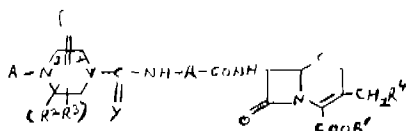
Application No 2122/Cal/76 filed November 27, 1976

Division of Application No 852/Cal/75 filed April 28, 1975

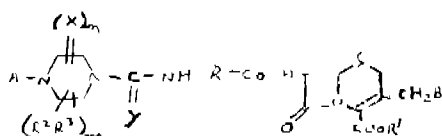
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

## 19 Claims

A process for producing a compound of the general formula 1



wherein R represents an amino acid residue such as hereinbefore described R represents a hydrogen atom, a blocking group or a salt forming cation, n represents 1 or 2, nX's which may be the same or different, represent individually an oxygen or sulfur atom and are linked in any combination at the 2, 3 and 5 positions of the piperazine ring, m represents 4 n each pair of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are linked to the same carbon atom and m pairs of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, which may be the same or different represents individually a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom, a carboxyl group, or an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, acyl, alkyl, alkoxy-carbonylalkyl, acyloxyalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxy-carbonyl, cycloalkyl, carbonylalkyl, acyloxyalkyl, alkoxy-carbonyl, cycloalkyl-carbonyl, aralkoxy-carbonyl, aralkoxy-carbonyl, amino or carbamoyl group, any pair of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together with a common carbon atom may form a cycloalkyl ring, A represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, a nitro group, a cyano group, or an unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkadienyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkadienyl, aryl, acyl, alkyl, acyloxyalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyloxy, aryloxy, alkoxy-carbonyl, cycloalkyloxy-carbonyl, aryloxy-carbonyl, aralkoxy-carbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, cycloalkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, carbamoyl, thiocarbamoyl, acylcarbamoyl, acylthiocarbamoyl, alkylsulfonylcarbamoyl, arylsulfonylcarbamoyl, alkylsulfonylthiocarbamoyl, arylsulfonylthiocarbamoyl, sulfamoyl, alkoxy-carbonylthioalkyl, alkoxythiocarbonylthioalkyl amino or heterocyclic group, Y represents an oxygen or sulfur atom, and R' represents a cyano group, an azido group, a quaternary ammonium group, or an organic group linked through O, N or S, which comprises reacting a compound of the general formula 11



wherein B represents substituents capable of being easily replaced by a nucleophilic reagent; and R, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, m, n, X, Y, and A are as defined above, with the compound represented by the general formula III.



wherein M represents a hydrogen atom, or an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal atom; and R<sup>4</sup> represents a cyano group or an azide group or an organic group linked through O, N or S in a polar solvent at a pH of 2 to 10 and at a temperature of 0° to 100°C.

CLASS 99G &amp; E

145445

Int Cl-F16n 3/04

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO RECEPTACLES

*Applicant* THE ATLANTIC OIL COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED, OF MEWS FLAT, 11, CAMAC STREET, CALCUTTA-700017, STATE OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA

*Inventor* ARUN KUMAR AGARWALA

Application No 2283/Cal/76 filed December 29, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

## 6 Claims

An improved receptacle of the type for the purposes such as carrying oil or like liquid or for applying lubricating oil, the said receptacle comprising a container with a neck fitted to it, a nozzle and a sleeve, characterised in that—

(i) the said container has a hole on top with a radial depression provided on the periphery around the said hole,

(ii) a neck force fitted on the hole of the container, the neck being hollow and externally threaded at its outer end, the said neck having—

(a) a surrounding annular shoulder near the lower end thereof to remain flush with the radial depression provided around the hole of the container, the prevent displacement of the neck therefrom,

(b) a base forming the lower portion extending downwards from the said annular shoulder and remaining inside the container,

(c) a spigot or shank provided in between the said base and the annular shoulder and remains securely in leak-proof contact with the circumference of the hole (that is, the inner rim of the container) as soon as the neck is force fitted on the container, and

(d) external screw threads provided at the upper end of the neck forming the outer end thereof;

(iii) a nozzle which is detachable, having a tapered upper end, an annular flange near the broader lower end thereof, the said annular flange being wide enough to rest on the upper edge of the neck with the said lower end remaining inside the mouth of the said neck when the nozzle is in its upside down position, or the lower end projects from the upper edge of the neck when the nozzle remains suspended in the normal upright position, and

(iv) a sleeve having internal threads which co-operate with the external screw threads provided at the upper end of the neck, the said sleeve having a narrow opening for allowing the nozzle to be fitted in its normal upright position and at the same time prevent the said nozzle from coming out either when the nozzle is in its normal position or in the upside down position

## CLASS 70-B.

145446.

Int. Cl.-H01r 3/00.

AN ELECTRODE PROVIDING ELECTRICAL CONTACT WITH A PATIENT'S SKIN.

*Applicant* : JOHNSON & JOHNSON, AT 501, GEORGE STREET, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors* : JEFFEREY BERG.

Application No. 62/Cal/77 filed January 17, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims.

An electrode providing electrical contact with a patient's skin comprising :

a conductive member including means for connection to an external electrical apparatus; and

means for electrically interfacing to said patient's skin being electrically and mechanically connected to said conductive member, said interfacing means being a non-liquid film which is easily separable from the skin upon removal without any noticeable residue and which consists essentially of an electrically conductive organic polymer such as herein described plasticized with a polyhydric alcohol.

## CLASS 116-C.

145447.

Int. Cl.-B65g 15/00.

SOLAR POWERED BUOYANCY OPERATED WATER LIFT.

*Applicant & Inventor* : MALIAKAL PAUL GEORGE, OF PILANI, RAJASTHAN STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 214/Del/77 filed August 27, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

2 Claims.

A solar powered buoyancy operated water lift comprising a polygonal wheel with double polygonal rim having radial spokes suitably mounted on an axle above the surface of a deep-water source and mechanically coupled by a long endless chain to a similar polygonal wheel similarly situated inside the water vertically below the first wheel, the distance between the two wheels being so set that a major part of the endless chain forms two vertical columns and remains inside the water; and the said chain being made of double links which match with the sides of the polygonal rim of the wheels; and each double link of the chain carries on its outer side a double bucket made by overlapped back to back joining of two wedge shaped buckets, of which one bucket is much larger than the other and all the double buckets attached to the chain links having the same size and orientation with respect to the chain so that all the buckets on one vertical side of the chain are in opposite phase with respect to those on the other vertical side of the chain; and immersed in the water is one end of the pipe with a nozzle so situated that when air bubbles come out of the nozzle they are collected by the lowest vertically inverted larger bucket and the other end of the said pipe being connected to the outlet of an efficient solar air furnace established on the ground level and the said solar air furnace having an inlet pipe for air which terminates in a large inverted collecting funnel situated over the lower part of the immersed polygonal wheel so as to collect the air from the smaller buckets as they go round the said lower wheel; and having provided with a fume below the top of the upper wheel; so as to collect and deliver water lifted by the small buckets; and having a sufficiently large parabolic reflector to concentrate the solar radiation on to the furnace, with provision for adjusting the position of the reflector according to the movement of the sun.

## CLASS 101-F.

145448.

Int. Cl.-F02b 3/02.

APPARATUS FOR PREVENTING FORMATION OF SAND BARS FROM SILT AT THE OUTLET OF A BODY OF WATER EMPTYING FROM INLAND INTO ANOTHER BODY OF WATER.

*Applicant & Inventor* : LEONARD GREGSON WIRASINHA OF 76, TEMPLAR ROAD, MOUNT LAVINIA, SRI LANKA.

Application No. 22202/Cal/75 filed November 19, 1975.

Convention date November 19, 1974 (7298/74) Sri Lanka.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

Apparatus for preventing formation of a sand bar from silt at the outlet of a body of water emptying from inland into another body of water such as a lake or the sea and the like comprising, at least one elongated gutter closed at opposite ends disposed at an outlet of a body of water, flowing from inland through said outlet into another body of water, said gutter having at least a length extending over the first-mentioned body of water at said outlet and above the mean level of the water of said another body of water, means for flowing water into said gutter to fill it to an overflowing condition so that water received therein overflows along the length thereof and drips by gravity to water below it to maintain the last-mentioned water agitated to maintain silt transported therein in suspension to avoid formation of a sand bar along said outlet, and means supporting said gutter above the level of said last-mentioned water.

## CLASS 90-I &amp; K.

145449.

Int. Cl.-C03b 37/00.

A METHOD OF MAKING HYDRATED GLASS OR GLASS BODIES HAVING THERMOPLASTIC PROPERTIES.

*Applicant* : CORNING GLASS WORKS, OF CORNING STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors* : ROGER FRANK BARTHOLOMEW, (2) LARRY EDWIN CAMPBELL, (3) STANLEY STEPHEN LEWEK, (4) JOSEPH EUGENE, PIERSON & STANLEY DONALD.

Application No. 763/Cal/75 filed April 16, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims. No drawings.

A method of making hydrated glass or glass bodies having thermoplastic properties, wherein fine dimensioned anhydrous glass, containing substantially, in more per cent on the oxide bases, 3 to 25 per cent  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  and/or  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  and 50 to 95 per cent  $\text{SiO}_2$ , the sum of those components constituting at least 55 per cent of the total composition, is contacted with an aqueous solution environment having a pH less than 6, as measured at room temperature at a temperature in excess of  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and a pressure in excess of  $1.4 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  (20 psi) for a period of time sufficient to hydrate at least a surface portion having an amount of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  absorbed therein effective to impart thermoplastic properties thereto.

CLASS 32F<sub>a</sub>.

145450.

Int. Cl.-C07c 107/04.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AZOMETHINES.

*Applicant* : BAYER AKTIENGESellschaft, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

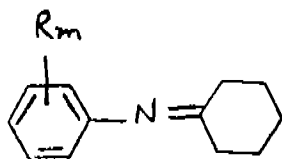
*Inventors* : HERMANN-DIETER KRALL, (2) HANS-HELMUT SCHWARZ.

Application No. 765/Cal/76 filed May 1, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 6 Claims.

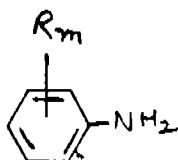
Process for the preparation of azomethines of the formula 1.



in which

R represents hydrogen or alkyl or alkoxy radicals and m denotes a number between 1 and 4, and in the case where m denotes a number between 2 and 4 the radicals

R can be the same or different, by condensation of cyclohexanone and primary aromatic amines of the formula II.



in which R and m have the abovementioned meanings, characterised in that the condensation is carried out in the presence of an acid ion exchanger.

CLASS 128-G.

145451.

Int. Cl.-A61b 5/02.

## VENOUS PRESSURE INDICATOR.

*Applicant* : AMERICAN HOSPITAL SUPPLY CORPORATION, OF 1740 RIDGE AVENUE EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201 U.S.A.

*Inventor* : DR. WILLIAM MILLER.

Application No. 1197/Cal/76 filed July 6, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 9 Claims.

A medical instrument usable in conjunction with an intravascular infusion system having a fluid source and selectively adapted to effect normal intravascular infusion or to measure intravascular fluid pressure, said instrument comprising :

(A) a transparent chamber having an inlet and an outlet and having a collapsible bulb mounted therein, the interior of the bulb being vented to the atmosphere and the exterior thereof being subject to the fluid pressure existing within the chamber whereby said bulb assumes an erect state when said fluid pressure is equal to atmospheric and assumes a collapsed state when said fluid pressure is greater than atmospheric;

(B) a flexible upstream line connecting the inlet of said chamber to said fluid source and a flexible downstream line connecting the outlet of said chamber to said patient whereby in the infusion mode fluid from said source flows through said upstream line into said chamber and from said chamber through said downstream line into said patient;

(C) means in the pressure measuring mode to clamp said upstream line to block flow of infusion fluid, said chamber then being elevated to a balance level above or below said patient at which the fluid pressure in said chamber equals atmospheric pressure as indicated by the sudden erection or collapse of said bulb; and

(D) means to measure the height of said balance level to determine the intravascular pressure;

CLASS 32F<sub>3a</sub> 7F<sub>3b</sub>.

145452.

Int. Cl.-C07f 9/02.

## PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHORAMIDATES.

*Applicant* : ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, OF INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST, PHILADELPHIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

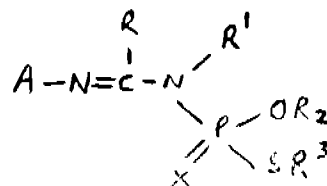
*Inventors* : JANNET OLLINGER, (2) HAROLD ERNEST ALLER, (3) HORST OTTO BAYER.

Application No. 2265/Cal/76 filed December 24, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 20 Claims.

A method for the preparation of a phosphoramidate of the formula 1.



wherein A is optionally substituted aryl in which the aryl portion has up to 12 aromatic ring carbon atoms;

R is hydrogen (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkylamino, a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group having 4 to 6 carbon atoms and which (a) contains one or two hetero nitrogen atoms optionally plus a hetero oxygen or sulfur atom (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkoxy, (S<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkylthio or cyano;

R<sup>1</sup> is (a) optionally mono substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl;

(b) optionally substituted (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) cycloalkyl;

(c) optionally substituted (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkenyl;

(d) optionally substituted (C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) cycloalkenyl; or

(e) (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkynyl;

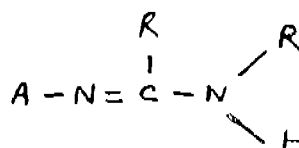
R<sup>2</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl;

R<sup>3</sup> is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl with the proviso that when R is a hydrogen atom and R<sup>3</sup> is unsubstituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl

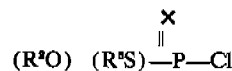
R<sup>3</sup> is a (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl group; and

X is oxygen or sulfur;

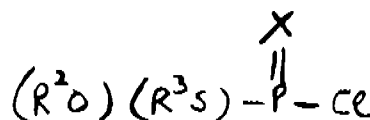
the preparative method employed including the step of reacting in the presence of an acid binding agent a compound of the formula V.



with the compound of the formula :



where A, R, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and X are as defined above.



CLASS 126A &amp; D.

145453.

Int. Cl. G01v 3/00.

## APPARATUS FOR INVESTIGATING SUBSURFACE EARTH FORMATIONS TRAVERSED BY A BOREHOLE.

*Applicant* : SCHLUMBERGER OVERSEAS, S.A. OF VIA ESPANA 200, PANAMA CITY, PANAMA.

*Inventors* : JULLO VIEIRO, (2) CHRISTIAN MARIE CLAVIER, (3) DENNIS JOHN PITTMANN.

Application No. 1363/Cal/75 filed July 14, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 9 Claims.

Apparatus for investigating subsurface earth formations traversed by a borehole comprising :

means for supporting a plurality of electrodes adapted for movement in a borehole, the plurality of electrodes including at least one current emitting electrode adapted for emitting current into the borehole;

means for emitting a main and an auxiliary current from the at least one current emitting electrode, the main current flowing primarily in the formation surrounding the borehole and the auxiliary current being confined primarily to the borehole and formation immediately surrounding the borehole characterized by

means for producing first and second signals related respectively to the main and auxiliary currents said first signal being functionally related to a shallow resistivity measurement corresponding to said auxiliary current and said second signal being functionally related to deep measurement corresponding to said main current; and

means for producing first and second output parameters related to the first and second signals, the first output parameter being related to at least the second signal and the second output parameter being related to the first and second signals, to provide an indication of the presence of permeable zones in the formation.

CLASS 69Q.

145454.

Int. Cl.-H01h 37/00.

**CIRCUIT BREAKER WITH SOLID STATE PASSIVE OVERCURRENT SENSING DEVICE.**

*Applicant* : WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF WESTINGHOUSE BUILDING, GATESWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15222, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors* : ROBERT CHARLES MILLER, GEORGE THEODORE MALLICK, JR. AND PETER ROESH EMAGE.

Application No. 2242/Cal/75 filed November 25, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 11 Claims.

A circuit breaker comprising separable contacts, operating means for effecting, when tripped, separation of the contacts, a trip device operable to trip the operating means, said trip device comprising a magnetic-flux transfer type of trip mechanism including a trip coil which when energized causes the trip mechanism to trip the operating means, overcurrent sensing means comprising a temperature dependant switching resistor connected in circuit with said trip coil, and coupling means connecting said trip coil and the switching resistor to the current path extending through said contacts, said switching resistor having a temperature resistivity characteristic such as to remain at a resistance level permitting energization of the trip coil when said current reaches said predetermined value.

CLASS 39-G.

145455.

Int. Cl.-C01f 11/22.

**PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC FLUORSPAR.**

*Applicant* : BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

*Inventors* : SIEGFRIED SCHNITZER, (2) HANS DIEDERPRUM.

Application No. 1046/Cal/76 filed June 15, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 12 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the production of a synthetic fluorspar which comprises reacting hexafluosilicic acid with an aqueous calcium carbonate suspension at a temperature of from 0 to 40°C in such a manner that after complete reaction of the stoichiometric or with a deficiency of hexafluosilicic acid applied components, the pH of the aqueous reaction medium is from 3.6 to 4.6 adding a compound such as herein described which is a proton acceptor and/or a conventional surface-active compound to the aqueous medium after complete reaction to increase the pH to a value of from 5.0 to 6.4 and then separating from the aqueous medium in any known manner the calcium fluoride produced in the reaction.

CLASS 32B & 140B.

145456.

Int. Cl.-C07c 7/10.

**AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR RECOVERING HYDROCARBON FROM A SUBTERRANEAN FORMATION.**

*Applicant* : MARATHONE OIL COMPANY, OF 539 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FINDLAY, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors* : STANLEY CULVER JONES, (2) WAYNE OLIVER ROSZELLE.

Application No. 1053/Cal/76 filed June 16, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 9 Claims.

In a process for recovering hydrocarbon such as herein described from a subterranean formation provided with at least one injection means in fluid communication with at least one production means which comprises injecting into the formation through the injection means a micellar dispersion of pre-determined viscosity composed of water, the hydrocarbon, surfactant as herein described, one or more cosurfactants as herein described and, if desired, an electrolyte as herein described, displacing the injected dispersion by additional injection towards the production means and recovering in any known manner the hydrocarbon through said production means the improvement which comprises employing as cosurfactant one or more cosurfactants having characteristics of hydrophilicity and concentration as herein described so as to obtain in the micellar dispersion the properties of solubilizing none or substantially none of the connate water within the dispersion or of permitting minimal dehydration of the dispersion upon initial contact thereof with the connate water.

CLASS 32B & 140B.

145457.

Int. Cl.-C07c 7/10, E21b 43/00.

**AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR RECOVERING CRUDE OIL FROM A SUBTERRANEAN FORMATION.**

*Applicant* : MARATHONE OIL COMPANY, OF 539 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FINDLAY, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors* : STANLEY CULVER JONES.

Application No. 1082/Cal/76 filed June 18, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

#### 8 Claims.

In a process for recovering crude oil from a subterranean formation provided with at least one injection means in fluid communication with at least one production means which comprises injecting into the formation through the injection means a micellar dispersion composed of water,



hydrocarbon as herein described, surfactant as herein described one or more cosurfactants as herein described and, if desired, an electrolyte as herein described, displacing the injected dispersion by additional injection towards the production means and recovering in any known manner the crude oil through said production means, the improvement which comprises incorporating in the micellar dispersion a further cosurfactant having characteristics of hydrophilicity and/or oleophilicity and concentration as herein described as to permit the micellar dispersion to solubilize substantially equal volumes of crude oil and connate water within the formation.

CLASS 32B & 140B<sub>1</sub>. 145458.

Int. Cl.-C07c 7/10.

#### AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR RECOVERING HYDRO-CARBON FROM A SUBTERRANEAN FORMATION.

*Applicant*: MARATHON OIL COMPANY, OF 539 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FINDLAY, OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors*: STANLEY CULVER JONES, WAYNE OLIVER ROSZELLE & WILLIAM CONRAD ROSCH.

Application No. 1983/Cal/76 filed June 18, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4. Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

In a process for recovering hydrocarbon such as herein described from a subterranean formation provided with at least one injection means in fluid communication with at least one production means which comprises injecting into the formation through the injection means a micellar dispersion of predetermined viscosity composed of water, the hydrocarbon, one or more cosurfactants as herein described, surfactant as herein described and, if desired, an electrolyte as herein described displacing the injected dispersion by additional injection towards the production means and recovering in any known manner the hydrocarbon through said production means, the improvement which comprises employing as the cosurfactant or admixing with the micellar dispersion a hydrophilic cosurfactant to obtain a low viscosity micellar dispersion or incorporating a less hydrophilic cosurfactant into the micellar dispersion to obtain a higher viscosity.

CLASS 55D<sub>2</sub> & 123. 145459.

Int. Cl.-A01n 5/00; C05g 1/00.

#### A COMPOSITION FOR USE AS A FOLIAR SPRAY FERTILIZER FOR CROPS.

*Applicant*: ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION, OF COLUMBIA ROAD, AND PARK AVENUE, MORRIS TOWNSHIP, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY 07960, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors*: JOHN GARLAND CLAPP, JR., DONALD LEE JOHNSON & JAMES EARL SANSING, JR.

Application No. 1352/Cal/76 filed July 28, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A composition capable of being applied as a foliar spray fertilizer for crops particularly soybeans said composition comprising a solution of the following nutrient constituents:

- H<sub>2</sub>O : 25—84% (by weight);
- Urea : 3—25% (% Nitrogen by weight);
- Predominantly linear polyphosphate having from 55% to 80% of the P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> present in the form "pyro", "tripoly" or higher linear polyphosphate : 5—30% (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> by weight); and
- Potassium : 5—30% (K<sub>2</sub>O by weight); and
- Ammoniacal Nitrogen : Less than 3%.

CLASS 55E<sub>1</sub> & F.

145460.

Int. Cl.-A61k 5/00, 27/00.

#### A METHOD FOR OBTAINING A PREPARATION FOR FILLING OR SEALING OF PITS AND FISSURES IN THE TEETH.

*Applicant*: JOHNSON & JOHNSON, AT 501, GEORGE STREET, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

*Inventor*: RUSSELL NAY KEMPER.

Application No. 2254/Cal/76 filed December 23, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4. Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A method for obtaining a preparation for filling or sealing of pits and fissures in the teeth which comprises (a) preparing a first catalyst composition by mixing 40 to 60 parts by weight of a mixture of BIS-GMA and from 0 to 3 parts by weight BADM for every 9 parts BIS-GMA, from 60 to 40 parts by weight of TEGDM, and a peroxide catalyst, said catalyst composition being essentially free of accelerator for said peroxide catalyst; (b) preparing a second accelerator composition by mixing 40 to 60 parts by weight of a mixture of BIS-GMA and from 1 to 3 parts by weight BADM for every 9 parts BIS-GMA, from 60 to 40 parts by weight of TEGDM, and N, N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)3, 4-dimethylaniline as accelerator for said peroxide catalyst, said accelerator composition being essentially free of peroxides and (c) mixing the composition (a) and (b) mentioned before, in which the quantities of said catalyst and said accelerator are such that they provide a set time for the resulting mixed preparation of 40 to 90 seconds, all of said catalyst and said accelerator being dissolved in their respective compositions, said resulting mixed preparation having a contact angle with respect to dry etched tooth surface of less than 10° and a Brookfield viscosity of up to 1200 centipoises.

Int. Cl.-C08f 3/02, 15/06.

CLASS 32-E.

145461.

Int. Cl.-C08f 3/02, 15/06

#### PROCESS FOR POLYMERIZATION OF OLEFINS.

*Applicant*: MONTEDISON S.P.A. OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

*Inventors*: UMBERTO SCATA, (2) LUCIANO LUCIANI & PIER CAMILLO BARBE.

Application No. 689/Cal/76 filed April 21, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4. Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims. No drawings.

Process for preparing polymers and copolymers of alpha-olefins, containing at least three carbon atoms, or mixtures of same with smaller amounts of ethylene, characterized in that a catalyst is used which comprises the product of the reaction of:

- addition or substitution product of an electron donor compound (Lewis base) with an aluminium alkyl compound free of halogens, containing one Al atom, or containing two or more aluminium atoms bound through nitrogen or oxygen atoms, in which product at least 1% and less than 100% of the aluminium alkyl compound being combined with the Lewis base with
- solid catalyst component, comprising compounds containing Ti, Mg and halogens, in which the halogen/Mg atomic ratio is not less than 1 and the Ti/Mg atomic ratio is higher than 1, said component being prepared by contacting a Ti compound with the solid halogenation product obtained with an halogenating agent from a Mg compound selected from the group consisting of:
  - or anic oxygenated magnesium compounds containing at least a Mg-O-R linkage wherein R is an alkyl-, cyclo-alkyl-, aryl- or acyl-radical containing up to 20 carbon atoms.

— metallorganic Mg compounds containing at least a Mg-R linkage wherein R has the meaning above defined, said halogenation product being further characterized in that it contains an electron donor (Lewis base) in quantity not more than 1 mole per g-atom of Mg.  
the component B being in such quantity to have an atomic ratio Al/Ti in the catalyst between 1 and 10,000.

CLASS 39-0.

145462.

Int. Cl.-C01b 33/26, 33/28.

PRODUCTION OF CRYSTALLINE BASE EXCHANGE ALUMINO SILICATE MATERIALS.

*Applicant*: J. M. HUBER CORPORATION, OF NAVY-SINK AND RIVER ROAD, LOCUST, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Inventors*: LLOYD EUGENE WILLIAMS, (2) ROBERT KENNETH MAYS, (3) JOSEPH EDWARD WAGNER.

Application No. 1326/Cal/76 filed July 24, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

30 Claims.

A method for producing crystalline base exchange alumino silicate materials having high total ion exchange capacities and specific initial exchange rates, said method being characterized by the steps of preparing an aqueous solution of an alkali metal silicate, said silicate having an  $\text{SiO}_2/\text{X}_2\text{O}$  mole ratio of from about 1 to 4 wherein X is an alkali metal; subjecting said solution to vigorous agitation and contacting said solution with an aqueous solution of an alkali metal aluminate, continuing the agitation of the reaction mass formed by the addition of said alkali metal aluminate to said alkali metal silicate solution while maintaining the temperature of said reaction mass in the range of between 70 to 180°F and the pH of the said reaction mass at a level of at least 10.0 to thereby precipitate a finely divided pigmentary amorphous alkali metal alumino silicate intermediate; crystallizing the precipitated intermediate; quench the reaction mass comprising the crystalline product to prevent further crystallization thereof and to provide a material having a predetermined crystalline structure; recovering the solid crystalline base exchange material from the aqueous mass; and recycling the aqueous process liquids from which said crystalline base exchange material has been recovered to provide a source of the alkali metal aluminate employed in the precipitation of said alumino silicate.

CLASS 199 &amp; 201-D.

145463.

Int. Cl.-G05d 9/00.

A SELF ACTING LIQUID LEVEL ADJUSTING DEVICE.

*Applicant*: SNAMPROGETTI S.P.A. OF CORSO VENTIZIA 16, MILAN, ITALY.

*Inventors*: GIORGIO PAGANI.

Application No. 1865/Cal/76 filed October 11, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A self-acting liquid-level adjusting device for regulating the level of an aqueous saline solution stream flowing continuously in a first open-top channel placed within an enclosure in which a pressure exists which is lower than the pressure existing in a similar next-preceding enclosure and which is higher than the pressure existing in a similar next-following enclosure, a multiple-expansion process taking place in said enclosure to cause the rapid evaporation (flashing) of the aqueous phase of the saline solution and the condensation of said aqueous phase in a second open top channel parallel overlying said first channel, also the level of said condensed aqueous phase to be adjusted by the device aforesaid, both said first and second channels having a submerged weir

in correspondence with the partition-wall between any two adjoining enclosures, said liquid-level-adjusting device comprising a boxlike chamber having a top wall perpendicular to said partition wall and contacting the downstream face of said partition wall, and a sidewall perpendicular both to said top-wall and the channel bottom-wall a plurality of slots being formed through said sidewall of the device in the vicinity of the edge at which said side-wall and said top wall of the device perpendicularly converge.

CLASS 48-C.

145464.

Int. Cl.-H01b 3/42.

SHEET ELECTROINSULATING MATERIAL AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

*Applicant*: VSESOUZNY NAUCHNO-ISSLEDovATELSKAY INSTITUT SITOCHESKIKH SMOL, VLADIMIR, ULITSA FRUNZE, 77, U.S.S.R. (2) LENINGRADSKAYA RUMAZHNAYA FABRIKA GOZNAK, LENINGRAD, PROSP-KT, OGORODNIKOVA, 3-A U.S.S.R. (3) INSTITUT ELEMENTOORGANICHESKIKH SOEDINENY AKADEMII NAUK SSSR, ULITS, VAVILOVA, 28, MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

*Inventors*: VITALY ALEXANDROVICH VASILIEV, (2) LEV BORISOVICH SOKOLOV, (3) TATYANA VLADIMIROVNA KUDIM (4) VALERY DMITRIYEVICH GERASIMOV, (5) GENNADY POLUEKTOVICH BARYKIN, (6) VLADIMIR EVLAPIYEVICH BOGOSLOVSKY, (7) ARTEM FEMANUILOVICH KRAVCHIK, (8) VENIAMIN VASILIEVICH KHARITONOV, (9) LEONID MIKHAILOVICH ANTONOV, (10) KONSTANTIN ALEXANDROVICH CHIZHOV, (11) EDUARD LVOVICH AKIN, (12) VASILY VLADIMIROVICH KORSHAK, (13) SVETLANA VASILIEVNA VINOGRADOVA.

Application No. 2253/Cal/76 filed December 23, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A sheet electroinsulating material essentially comprising a paper material containing a mixture of 20 to 80% by weight of short synthetic fibres, preferably 4 to 10 mm long, and 80 to 20% by weight of a fibrous polymeric binder, said binder comprising 70—100% by weight of fibrils of aromatic polyesters of bis-phenols and aromatic dicarboxylic acids having a softening point in the range of between 185° and 350°C. and 0 to 30% by weight of the total composition of a fibrous binder having different properties than said first mentioned binder such as cotton cellulose.

CLASS 39-L &amp; 40B &amp; 56B.

145465.

Int. Cl. B01j 11/00, 11/32, C10g 35/04.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING A CATALYST FOR THE STEAM REFORMING OF NORMALLY LIQUID HYDROCARBONS.

*Applicant*: CATALYSTS AND CHEMICALS INC. OF 1227 SO. 12TH STREET, P.O. BOX 86, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201, U.S.A.

*Inventors*: KARL J. RUSS & DONALD R. BROUGHTON.

Application No. 34/Del/76 filed November 16, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

8 Claims.

A process for preparing a catalyst for the steam reforming of normally liquid hydrocarbons for the production of hydrogen and the oxides of carbon and which is resistant to the deposition of carbon thereon, which comprises the steps of

A. forming aqueous solutions of the water soluble heat decomposable salts of nickel and the heat decomposable

salts of promotional amounts of manganese and iron in which the ratio of manganese to iron expressed as the metal, is not in excess of 2:1;

B. impregnating said solutions onto a low surface area refractory support in catalytically active amounts;

C. calcining said impregnated refractory support at a temperature of not in the excess of 1200 to convert each of these salts to the oxides if desired a conventional promoter for the catalyst being added during the preparation of the catalyst.

CLASS 139-A.

145466.

Int. Cl.-C01b 31/04.

AN IMPROVED PROCESS FOR THE REMOVAL OF MINERAL MATTER IN GRAPHITE.

*Applicant*: COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAJ MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA.

*Inventors*: ROSHANLAL SETH, DATTATAREYA MANJANATH BHAT, NAGESHWAR PRASAD SINGH & PHANINDRA NATH MUKHERJEE.

Application No. 76/Del/76 filed December 29, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

6 Claims. No drawing.

An improved process for the removal of mineral matter in graphite comprises treatment of graphite with alkali at high temperature, characterised in that graphite powder mixed with an aqueous solution of the alkali is heated in an autoclave under autogenic pressure at a temperature varying from 100 to 300°C for 1 to 10 hrs. and the separated graphite thereafter is washed with dilute mineral acid to remove iron.

#### OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

The opposition entered by Sharpedge Ltd., to the grant of a patent on application No. 134436 made by Harbans Lal Malhotra & Sons Private Limited as notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 24th April 1976 has been allowed and the application for patent refused.

(2)

Opposition to the grant of a patent on Application No. 141906 entered by Pulling & Lifting Machines Private Limited and notified in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 21st January 1978 has been treated as withdrawn.

#### PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta at two Rupees per copy:—

(1)

138714 138727 138728 138730

(2)

138737 138741 138752 138768 138769 138786

(3)

138922 138928 138930 138935 138942 138964 138970 138972

(4)

139040 139048 139061 139063 139065 139071 139083

(5)

139141 139147 139156 139166 139168 139171 139179

(6)

139200 139204 139205 139214 139216 139221 139241 139247  
139251 139252 139256 139257

(7)

139260 139278 139284 139293 139300 139301

(8)

139308 139316 139319 139323 139335

(9)

139347 139355 139366 139369 139375 139383 139388

#### PATENTS SEALED

142440 143195 143196 143198 143228 143235 143256 143274  
143287 143292 143320 143357 143362 143395 143400 143409  
143420 143491 143512

#### PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.

Title of the invention

82598 (20-4-71) Process for preparation of 17 and 21-substituted methylene-dioxy steroids.

88272 (20-4-72) A process for preparing novel quinoxalines.

90661 (20-4-72) Improvements in or relating to purification of dimethylbenzimidazolyl adenosyl carbamide cozyme.

100430 (20-4-72) Isolation of bacitracin.

103277 (20-4-72) Improved method for production of 5-β-methylmercaptoethyl hydantion.

110642 (20-4-72) Process for the preparation of pyrrole derivatives.

110754 (20-4-72) A process for preparing novel antibiotic-polyoxin DEFGH.

111820 (20-4-72) A process for manufacture of an antidiuretically active oplypeptide.

114190 (20-4-72) Method for preparation of 5-benzylpyrimidine derivatives.

115812 (20-4-72) Process for preparation of sodium salt of ampicillin.

118590 (20-4-72) Process for preparation benzodiazepine.

120666 (20-4-72) Process for preparing steroids.

121179 (20-4-72) A process for preparation of acylisomycin.

126620 (20-4-72) Improvement in or relating to methods for preparing brucine sulfate and brucine.

135315 (18-4-72) Process and apparatus for the production of acetone cynohydrin.

135328 (19-4-72) A process for preparation of an instant tea powder.

136176 (29-8-72) A process for the production of nitrodi-phenyl amino derivatives.

#### RENEWAL FEES PAID

89833 89864 90037 90325 90357 90499 90571 91016 92333

92442 95413 95660 95698 95725 95748 95750 95751 95774

95780 95875 95962 95963 96053 96091 96120 96220 96412

96559 97080 98091 98570 101523 101532 101567 101815

101890 101948 102134 102175 102190 102514 102517 102601

106946 107012 107155 107158 107234 107264 107265 107279

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107658 107715 107716 108240 108770 110418 112355 112357

112359 112412 112621 112724 113006 113075 113152 116204  
 116941 117268 117563 117596 117775 117909 117910 117911  
 117912 117996 118071 118234 118367 118497 118557 118642  
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 135513 135717 135867 136095 136150 136429 136466 136744  
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 138741 138753 138812 138823 139028 139177 139289 139290  
 139306 139468 139525 139552 139592 139785 139946 140025  
 140066 140095 140150 140201 140209 140232 140406 140735  
 140812 140996 141011 141265 141292 141392 141419 141487  
 141531 141629 141918 142187 142306 142346 142484 142520  
 142585 142665 142719 142721 142723 142745 142772 142773  
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#### CESSATION OF PATENTS

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 114570 114601 114614 114634 114639 114640 114642 114680  
 114691 114692 114696 114701 114723 114731 114755 114834  
 114841 114857 114871 114901 124205 128908 132731 132983

#### REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of designs included in the entry.

Class 1. Nos. 146340, 146341, 146342, 146343, 146344, 146345 146346, 146347, 146348, & 146349. Sethi Cutlery Works, C-205, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase No.1, New Delhi-28, an Indian Partnership concern. "Knife" December 15, 1977.

Class 1. No. 146400. Imperial Plastic & Metal Industries, 2-4, New Okhla Industrial Complex, Phase I, New Delhi, an Indian Partnership Concern. "Metal Tray" December 26, 1977.

Class 1. No. 146496. Jayanti Lal Lalwani, of Kundgol Cottage Industries, 120, 1st Floor, Nagarthpet, Bangalore-560002, Karnataka State, India, an Indian National. "A Bowl" January 5, 1978.

Class 1. No. 146524. Govind Dadoba Thakoor, of the Oriental Metal Pressing Works Pvt. Ltd. of 131, Worli, Bombay-400018, Maharashtra, India, an Indian National. "A Central tube of railway carriage". January 16, 1978.

Class 3. Nos. 146363, 146364, 146365, 146366. Union Carbide India Limited, an Indian Company of 1, Middleton Street, Calcutta-700071, West Bengal, India. "Top Seal Cap for electric dry cell". December 19, 1977.

Class 3. No. 146402. Gurmeet Singh Randhawa C/o Lt. Col. Satpal Singh, Officer Commanding 121 Infantry Battalion (TA), Ballygunge Maidan Comp, Calcutta-700019, West Bengal, India. "A gadget for family Planning". December 27, 1977.

Class 3. No. 146470. Abbasbhai Hakimabhai, (a partnership firm duly registered under the Partnership Act.) 161 Erskine Road, Null Bazar, Bombay-400 003, State of Maharashtra, India. "Spraying gun". January 2, 1978.

Class 3. Nos. 146491, 146492, & 146493. Minji Trading Corporation, 5B, Kanchan Villa, Goraswadi, Malad, Bombay-400064, Maharashtra, an Indian Partnership Firm. "Bottle Pourer Plug". January 5, 1978.

Class 3. No. 146497. Wimco Limited a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, at Indian Mercantile Chamber, Ramjibhai Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay, State of Maharashtra, India. "Match boxes" January 5, 1978.

Class 3. Nos. 146499 & 146500. Swastik Art Industries, an Indian Partnership Firm, of P.O. Box 7615, Ram Baug, S. V. Road, Malad, Bombay-400064, Maharashtra, India. "Idol" January 6, 1978.

Class 4. Nos. 146353, & 146354. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited, an Indian Company, Sardar Mohan Singh Building, Connaught Lane, New Delhi-110001, India. "Bottle" December 16, 1977.

Class 5. No. 146498. Wimco Limited, a company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, and having its registered office at Indian Mercantile Chamber, Ramjibhai Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay, State of Maharashtra, India. "Match boxes". January 5, 1978.

Class 10. Nos. 146505, 146506 & 146507. Trishala Shoe Company Private Ltd., a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, at A-111, Industrial Estate, Rajajinagar, Bangalore-560 044, Karnataka, India, "Footwear". January 7, 1978.

#### COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A SECOND PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

Design Nos. 140735 & 140764 ..... Class 1.

Design Nos. 140613, 140732, 140733, 140734, 140763, 141029, 141236, 141237 ..... Class 3.

Design Nos. 140765, 141027, 141028 ..... Class 4.

Design No. 140766 ..... Class 5.

#### COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A THIRD PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

Design No. 133693 ..... Class 3.

Design Nos. 133846 & 133850 ..... Class 11.

Name Index of Applicants for Patents for the month of July 1978 (Nos. 727/Cal/78 to 834/Cal/78, 196/Bom/78 to 228/Bom/78, 89/Mas/78 to 115/Mas/78 and 494/Del/78 to 563/Del/78).

Name	Appln. No.
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#### (A)

A.C. Sprayers Inc.—526/Del/78.

Abru Aluminium Limited.—737/Cal/78.

Ahmedabad Textile Industry' Research Association—199/Bom/78.

Aktiebolget Tudor.—804/Cal/78.

Alkzonu Incorporated.—496/Del/78.

Alexander, J. A.—498/Del/78.

American Cyanamid Company.—739/Cal/78.

Ananthanarayanan, V.—93/Mas/78.

Anic S.p.A.—807/Cal/78 and 819/Cal/78.

Asaver Handels Und Finanzanstalt.—740/Cal/78.

Ashland Oil, Inc.—544/Del/78.

Ayyar, K. S.—105/Mas/78.

#### (B)

BASF Aktiengesellschaft.—747/Cal/78, 748/Cal/78, 749/Cal/78 and 827/Cal/78.

BBC Brown, Boveri & Company Limited.—728/Cal/78.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Appln. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Appln. No.</i>
B.F. Goodrich Company, The.—743/Cal/78.		(F)	
Bajpai, P. K. (Dr.).—510/Del/78.		Filatov, N. A.—777/Cal/78.	
Barcja Knipping Fasteners Limited.—755/Cal/78.		Fomichev, V. S.—777/Cal/78.	
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft.—531/Del/78 and 562/Del/78.		Foster Wheeler Limited.—788/Cal/78.	
Bhargava, Y. N.—731/Cal/78 and 732/Cal/78.		(G)	
Bhide, P. G.—221/Bom/78.		Ganesan, C. T.—112/Mas/78.	
Biomechanics Limited.—734/Cal/78.		Gelenkwellenbau GmbH.—829/Cal/78.	
Brenznay, E.—532/Del/78.		Gharda Chemicals Private Limited.—207/Bom/78.	
British Gas Corporation.—809/Cal/78.		Globe-Union Inc.—784/Cal/78.	
British Steel Corporation.—779/Cal/78.		Gokhale, K. V. G. K. (Dr.).—510/Del/78.	
Bugnone, A.—745/Cal/78.		Gulati, M. L.—742/Del/78.	
(C)		Gupta, S. R. (Dr.).—552/Del/78.	
C. L. Frost & Son, Inc.—790/Cal/78.		Gutnick, M.—833/Cal/78.	
Carrier Corporation.—495/Del/78 and 513/Del/78.		(H)	
Catalysts & Chemicals India (West Asia) Limited.—113/Mas/78.		Halcon Research and Development Corporation.—509/Del/78.	
Chandrasekhar, B. R.—98/Mas/78.		Hampton, M. G.—514/Del/78.	
Chatterjee, J. K.—501/Del/78, 502/Del/78 and 503/Del/78.		Hartman & Braun Aktiengesellschaft.—515/Del/78.	
Chief Controller, Research & Development, Ministry of Defence, Government of India, The.—499/Del/78 and 500/Del/78.		Hindustan Dorr-Oliver Ltd.—214/Bom/78.	
Chisso Corporation.—789/Cal/78.		Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft.—772/Cal/78 and 799/Cal/78.	
Chitrao, S. S. (M. M. Dr.).—227/Bom/78.		(I)	
Chloride Incorporated.—534/Del/78.		I.S.C. Smelting Limited.—551/Del/78.	
Chowdhary, D. P.—792/Cal/78.		Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—497/Del/78.	
Chugai Denki Kogyo Kabushiki-Kaisha.—815/Cal/78.		Indian Institute of Science.—94/Mas/78 and 95/Mas/78.	
Chvapil, M.—543/Del/78.		Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—216/Bom/78, 217/Bom/78.	
Ciba-Geigy A. G.—800/Cal/78 and 801/Cal/78.		Institut Metallurgii Imeni 50-Letiya SSSR Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR.—778/Cal/78.	
Clokey, A. C.—524/Del/78.		International Standard Electric Corporation.—828/Cal/78.	
Contractor, E. N.—204/Bom/78.		Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd.—758/Cal/78 and 759/Cal/78.	
Cornellier, J. R.—757/Cal/78.		Ivanov, J. A.—777/Cal/78.	
Cosden Technology, Inc.—823/Cal/78.		(J)	
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.—520/Del/78, 521/Del/78, 528/Del/78, 529/Del/78, 530/Del/78, 535/Del/78, 541/Del/78, 542/Del/78, 548/Del/78, and 558/Del/78.		J.K. Industries Limited.—536/Del/78.	
(D)		Jalaluddin, S.—89/Mas/78.	
Dr. C. Otto & COMP GMBH.—741/Cal/78.		Johnson & Johnson.—813/Cal/78 and 814/Cal/78.	
DSO "Cherna Metalurgia".—803/Cal/78.		Jolly, S. (Mrs.).—109/Mas/78.	
Dana Corporation.—774/Cal/78 and 806/Cal/78.		Joshi, V. M.—220/Bom/78.	
Dexter Corporation, The.—811/Cal/78.		Joshua, V.—107/Mas/78.	
Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited.—210/Bom/78.		Jufors, B.—226/Bom/78.	
Diamond Shamrock Corporation.—787/Cal/78 and 820/Cal/78.		Jyoti Limited.—211/Bom/78.	
Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.—510/Del/78 and 511/Del/78.		(K)	
Director General, Cement Research Institute of India, The.—523/Del/78.		KLN Engineering Products Pvt. Ltd.—106/Mas/78.	
Director General, Research, Designs and Standards Organisation, Ministry of Railways.—555/Del/78, 556/Del/78, 557/Del/78, 559/Del/78 and 560/Del/78.		Kabel-und Metallwerke Gutehoffnungshutte Aktiengesellschaft.—810/Cal/78.	
Dutta, S.—802/Cal/78.		Khara, I. V.—215/Bom/78.	
(E)		Khara, K. V.—215/Bom/78.	
Eisenbau Wyhlen Aktiengesellschaft.—741/Cal/78.		Khargekar, A. K.—96/Mas/78. and 97/Mas/78.	
Escher Wyss Limited.—768/Cal/78.		Klingenberg, H. U.—764/Cal/78.	
		Koster, H. (Dipl. Ing.).—751/Cal/78, 752/Cal/78, and 753/Cal/78.	
		Kraftwerk Union Aktiengesellschaft.—776/Cal/78.	
		Krishnamurthy, R. I.—511/Del/78.	
		Krishnaswami, M.—90/Mas/78.	
		Kuen AU, D. P.—816/Cal/78.	
		(L)	
		Laitram Corporation, The.—563/Del/78.	
		Larsen & Toubro Limited.—197/Bom/78.	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Appln. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Appln. No.</i>
Lindman, W. E.—498/Del/78.		Richter Gedeon Vegyeszeti Gyar R. T.—760/Cal/78, 781/Cal/78 and 798/Cal/78.	
Lodge-Cottrell Limited.—540/Del/78.		Rodriguez, M. A. S.—519/Del/78.	
Lucas Industries Limited.—729/Cal/78, 780/Cal/78, 825/Cal/78 and 826/Cal/78.		(S)	
(M)		Saarbergwerke Aktiengesellschaft.—741/Cal/78.	
Mahurkar, S. D.—219/Bom/78.		Sahakari, V. D.—222/Bom/78, 223/Bom/78, 224/Bom/78 and 225/Bom/78.	
Mammen, K. M.—91/Mas/78.		Samuel, C. R.—104/Mas/78.	
Marston Excelsior Limited.—504/Del/78.		Sandoz Ltd.—763/Cal/78.	
Maschinen fabrik Augsburg-Nurnberg Aktiengesellschaft.—831/Cal/78.		Sarabhai Research Centre.—200/Bom/78, 201/Bom/78, 202/Bom/78 and 208/Bom/78.	
Maschinenfabrik Rieter A. G.—830/Cal/78.		Scandinavian Air Service Handelsbolag.—817/Cal/78.	
Metallurgical Processes Limited.—551/Del/78.		Seepage India.—89/Mas/78.	
Miles Laboratories, Inc.—506/Del/78, 508/Del/78, 518/Del/78 and 549/Del/78.		Shah, M. M.—198/Bom/78.	
Millin, D. J.—514/Del/78.		Sherritt Grodon Mines Limited.—550/Del/78.	
Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.—754/Cal/78.		Shin-Etsu Chemical Co. Ltd.—808/Cal/78.	
Mistry, K. N.—218/Bom/78.		Shri A. M. M. Muragappa Chettiar Research Centre (Chemicals Division).—110/Mas/78.	
Mobil Oil Corporation 783/Cal/78.		Siemens Aktiengesellschaft.—738/Cal/78, and 782/Cal/78.	
Montedison S.p.A.—735/Cal/78.		Singh, U.—727/Cal/78.	
Mukherjee, R. K.—824/Cal/78.		Single Buoy Moorings Inc.—818/Cal/78.	
Mundipharma A. G.—730/Cal/78 and 766/Cal/78.		Sir Padampat Research Centre.—512/Del/78.	
(N)		Smithkline Corporation.—494/Del/78.	
NRM Corporation.—750/Cal/78.		Shumprogetti S.p.A.—795/Cal/78 and 822/Cal/78.	
Nagendran, M. P.—108/Mas/78.		Societe D' Appareillage Electrique Eaparel.—539/Del/78.	
Nair, E. P. M.—102/Mas/78 and 103/Mas/78.		Societe D'Etudes DE Machines Thermiques S. E. M. T.—517/Del/78.	
Narendra, C. K.—96/Mas/78 and 97/Mas/78.		Societe Des Etablissements Bouyer.—533/Del/78.	
Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Toegepast-Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek Ten Behoeve Van Nijverheid, Handel EN Verkeer.—545/Del/78.		Societe Des Produits Nestle S. A.—805/Cal/78.	
(P)		Sodastream Limited.—554/Del/78.	
Panchal, P. B.—206/Bom/78.		Solari, Ray L.—761/Cal/78.	
Pandrol Limited.—547/Del/78.		Srikrishna Tiles & Potteries (Madras) Private Ltd.—99/Mas/78 and 100/Mas/78.	
Patel, A. P.—205/Bom/78 and 209/Bom/78.		Srivastava, S. C.—793/Cal/78.	
Petroleo Brasileiro S. A. Petrobras.—832/Cal/78.		Stainer Hutchins, M. H.—744/Cal/78.	
Pfizer Inc.—525/Del/78.		Standard Oil Company The.—507/Del/78, 516/Del/78 522/Del/78 and 527/Del/78.	
Phenoweld Polymer Private Ltd.—203/Bom/78.		Stauffer Chemical Company.—765/Cal/78.	
Pitun-Unicrete Limited.—746/Cal/78.		Stork Brabant B. V.—791/Cal/78.	
Polysius AG.—546/Del/78.		Sullerby, R. K.—511/Del/78.	
Prodes, S. A.—537/Del/78, 538/Del/78.		Sumitomo Chemical Company Limited.—796/Cal/78.	
Produits Chimiques Ugine Khulmann.—553/Del/78.		(T)	
Prutkovsky, S. A.—777/Cal/78.		Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited.—196/Bom/78 and 213/Bom/78.	
(R)		Texaco Development Corporation.—767/Cal/78.	
RCA Corporation.—736/Cal/78.		Tube Investments of India Limited.—92/Mas/78 and 115/Mas/78.	
Rajan, V. S.—212/Bom/78.		(U)	
Ramasamy, S. P.—114/Mas/78.		UOP Inc.—505/Del/78.	
Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Limited.—785/Cal/78.		Union Carbide Corporation.—756/Cal/78 and 561/Cal/78.	
Rao, M. S. (Dr.)—510/Del/78.		(V)	
Rao, N. K.—111/Mas/78.		Values Pty. Ltd.—821/Cal/78.	
Ray, B.—786/Cal/78.		Vcecumsee, D. H.—101/Mas/78.	

*Name* *Appln. No.**Name* *Appln. No.*

Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen-Und Stahlwerke-Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft.—762/Cal/78 and 769/Cal/78.

(X)

Xavier, K. J.—109/Mas/78.

Vinekar, V. A.—228/Bom/78.

Xavier, K. M. (Michael).—109/Mas/78.

Vinogradov, E. N.—777/Cal/78.

Xavier, K. M. (Mathew).—109/Mas/78.

Vsesojuzny Nauchno-Issledovatel'sky Institut Tekhnicheskogo Ugleroda.—794/Cal/78.

Xavier, K. P.—109/Mas/78.

Xavier, K. T.—Thomas).—109/Mas/78.

(W)

Xavier, K. T. (Tomy).—109/Mas/78.

Wagner &amp; Co.—770/Cal/78 and 771/Cal/78.

(Z)

Wean United Inc.—797/Cal/78.

Zlehit pri Bulgarskata Akademia na Naukite.—773/Cal/78.

Waber AG Fabrik Elektrotechnischer Artikel Und Apparate.—834/Cal/78.

Wenger Manufacturing.—775/Cal/78.

Western Electric Company Incorporated.—733/Cal/78.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation.—812/Cal/78.

DR. S. VEDARAMAN,  
Controller-General of Patents,  
Designs & Trade Marks.

